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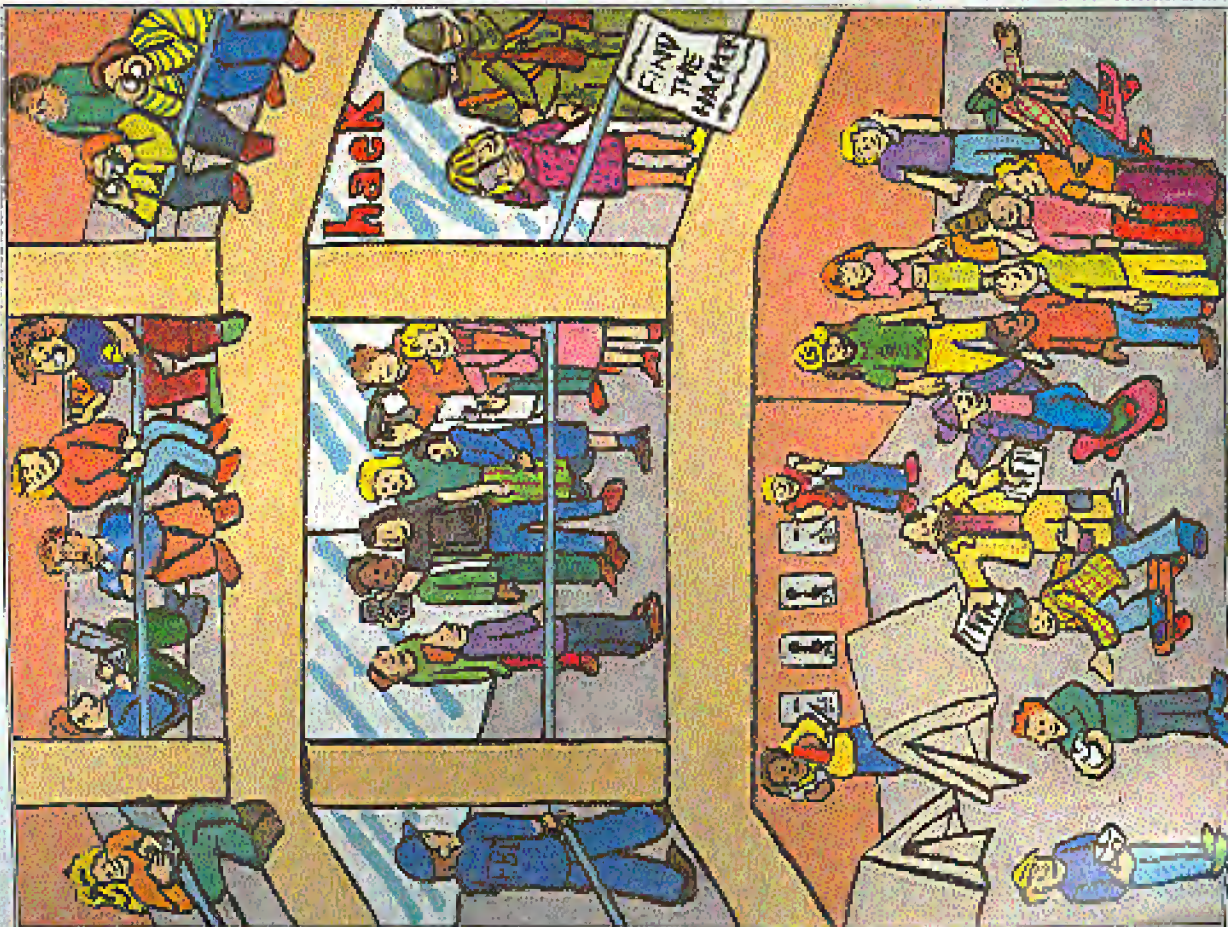


The Hacker Quarterly

VOLUME TEN, NUMBER TWO
SUMMER 1993

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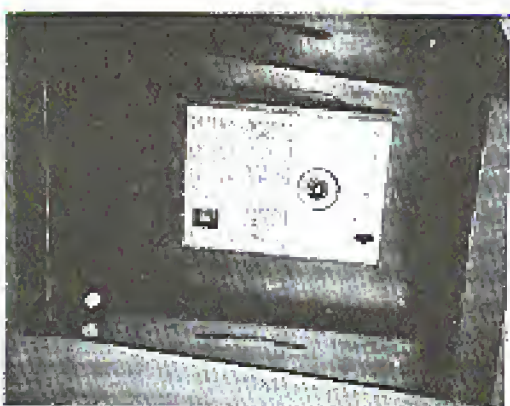
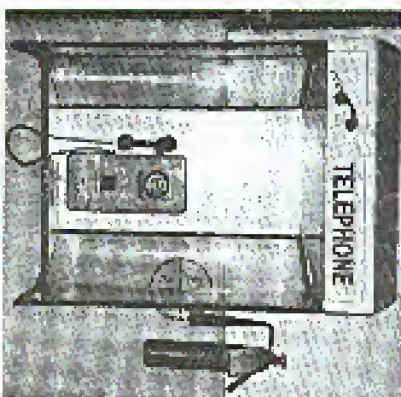
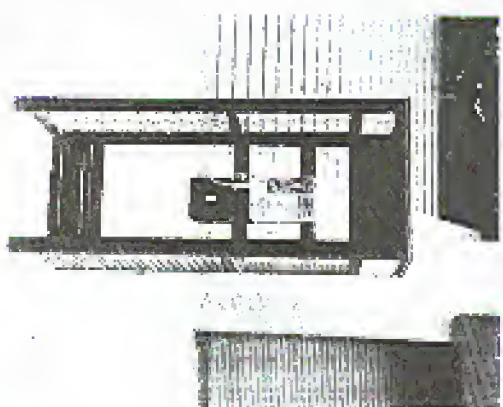
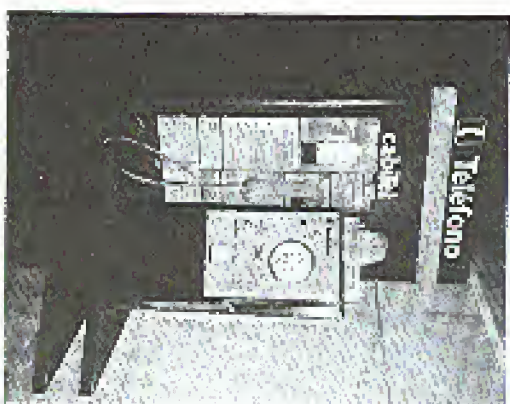


OUR ADDRESS:

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WORLDLY PAYPHONES



LEFT TO RIGHT FROM THE TOP: Barcelona, Spain - a "green goldfin" that takes coins and cards; Medellin, Columbia; Bombay, India; somewhere in Poland.

PHOTOS BY DREW LEFFMAN, ANONYMOUS

DAVID JOHNSON, BRAD POGAN

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FOR LETTERS AND ARTICLE SUBMISSIONS, WRITE TO:

2600 Editorial Dept., P.O. Box 99, Middle Island, NY 11953-0099.

INTERNET ADDRESS: 2600@well.sf.ca.us

2600 Office Line: 516-751-2600, 2600 FAX Line: 516-751-2608

STAFF

Editor-In-Chief

Emmanuel Goldstein

Office Manager

Tampara

Artwork

Afira Gibbs

The Secret Service didn't do a good job in this case. We know no investigation took place. Nobody ever gave concern as to whether stolen items were involved. We know there was damage." - Judge Sporch, Steve Jackson vs. Secret Service, January 29, 1990

Writers: Billal, Blue Winele, Eric Cortley, Count Zero, John Dyke,

Paul Estey, Mr. French, Bob Herdy, Imuzan, Knight Lightning,

Kevin Wittick, The Plague, Marshall Purn, David Ruderman,

Bernie S., Silent Switcheater, Scott Skinner, Mr. Inspector,

Dr. Williams, and the usual anonymous bunch, especially

David Alan Backwall.

Technical Expertise: Roy Gogers/jg, Pinxar Optik, Geo. C. Thyou

Special Projects Coordinator: Paul J. Waggsdon, Jr.

Sleuth Order: Paul Cook (John).

Good Guys: Franklin.

MEETING ADVICE

Following the discussion of the November 2800 meeting in Washington, DC, we have received several suggestions on strategies and ways of presenting problems in the future. We are printing two of these here.

While we must thank the contributors for sharing their thoughts, we have to point out that neither piece really captures the spirit of a 2800 meeting. While the first article contains good suggestions and valuable lessons, it could also give the impression that the primary reason for our meetings is to combat and defeat the authorities who happen to be present. While this feeling may exist, and is certainly intensified during management campaigns, the main reason for our gatherings is simply to get together, meet people, and show the world that we're not nothing to him. The meetings are not acts of civil disobedience. Now say they forms of gentle warfare. If, however, the authorities sign over the job, we are prepared to make it an issue in a civilized and mature manner. See what we can do to help the world that we hear no authority towards people in unions.

The second article comes from a journalist who suggests ways of "legitimizing" 2800 meetings. Again, many of the suggestions are sound and worth pursuing. But our meetings are largely informal, to the degree that any agenda or form of organization would be largely alien to us. Meetings exist best in an unstructured environment and it would be wrong for any of us to try and change that. What we can do is show the world that our unstructured existence, both at the meetings and on computers, is not analogous to others.

by Parly Check

The recent disruption of hacker meetings by law enforcement agencies in the United States has gotten me to think about security in public places. There seems to be a misconception that since you are in a public place, the cops will be less likely to hassle you because of bad press. Nothing could be further from the truth. The officials have public relations people that could convince the average population that the cops is, in fact, the cool homicide. Then again, considering the average Joe Cool, it's relatively easy to do.

If they nail you in a mall, they can BS everyone by saying that you are a young offender, urban terrorist, drug dealer, or something. The fact that most of us in the underground community are young doesn't help. Who are you going to trust? The respectable looking gentlemen in uniform, the last line of defense against anarchy? Or the rather snotty looking kid in jeans who's carrying all those illegal looking devices? Much too young to be on his own. I'll bet he has a police record. What's he up to? He probably wants to steal my wallet. That'll teach him (get the point?)

First of all, don't call a meeting on the fly. When it's too late, even before spreading the word of the meeting and look stupid. Draw a map if you have to. Look for exits, and where they are, how many, etc... Your meeting place should have 280 vision all around to see trouble coming up to you. If you know, what's coming up at you, you'll have more time to react, hence more time to make the right decision for that situation.

You might want to consider having spotters walking around the mall. Have them come in a couple of hours before you and take places in the "good count, real area, or whatever" and start talking with each other, basically looking like John O. Public, blending in with the background. Their job is to watch the watchers, look at people who are around, and look for stores at your group. They are your source of intelligence on the environment around you. If you get advance warning of a build-up in the cop to job ratio, then your chances of confrontation are far less.

One thing that will tip you off as to someone's intentions is the body language. Most of us can't resist it but we constantly give indications of our intents and internal emotions. Probably the most expressive are the eyes. This is why bodyguards wear dark glasses. Except wear very good tinting and practice, it can't be stopped. Look it up somewhere in a book and use your gut feelings.

Set up a longer signal with your people. You can have the simplest of hand signs to a wireless and in your friend's collar that transmits to your walkman "playing" George Bush's greatest hits or something. Pick your spots carefully. You want your spotters to be well situated, where they can look and see everything. If the place has a very low ceiling, put people on the highest. They'll have a much better view of things and will be able to check the bigger picture. However, you will lose body language at this distance. If you can get access to an apartment or an isolated place overlooking the meeting, you can get carried away with a camera and binoculars - more than I'd use against them if you do get harassed by an agency. You also want a plan if the cop really has the part. The first thing to do is spread out. A mob is easy to contain because everyone's together as a single target. A set of 16 individuals heading in all directions is a pain to control because they now have multiple targets, thus they will be less effective. Next, you want your people to be organized and the cops confused. This maximizes your chance of escape. One thing you can try is having a female in your group walk to one gets closer to her and then scream rape or something really embarrassing. It will not look cool, but it just might confuse them and seriously embarrass them. One thing that you might try but that I'm really, really about is using a laser pointer or a hydrogen red laser of some kind. Tell your spotters to light it on the cops. With luck they might think it's a gunshot. This however might bring more harm than anything else since they might use it and shoot at you.

Another way of creating confusion is jamming the radios they have. It will not last long as they will resort to backups and handlines but it will give you a couple of seconds.

The methods available to create confusion are countless but you will want to weigh the consequences of your actions. Firing up a half dozen industrial grade smoke bombs is not a good idea: there will be a panic and a stampede in which people (this means you) could and will get hurt and/or killed. This is without mention of the legal actions that could be taken against you with reason.

On the lighter side, nothing would be worse than setting the burglar alarms to go off mode, scurrying the blood alarms, throwing water balloons from another position, sending a bugger of ball bearings sailing across the floor, a water pistol filled with crazy glue, turning off all the lights, sowing with the PA system so that the volume is real loud, or anything that will create general mischief.

In conclusion, this is the real deal, guys. The above might sound paranoid and it probably is, but I'd rather be a free-thinking person than in prison. The other team has several things to fall back on. You have your guts and your knowledge. The one that resists the fastest and the wisest wins.

by Romulo Velero

Your meetings are being disrupted. Illegal searches and seizures are taking place. You're being treated like a criminal simply because you are a member of a certain group. You're being intimidated, harassed, or even detained without being accused of a crime. Your constitutional rights are being infringed.

If these things are happening to people in your group and you're not getting any press coverage (or any coverage you do get is biased in favor of official and corporate sources), it's time to start developing a relationship with your local media. You need to let them know your side of the story. Radicals, "alternative" weeklies will be more sympathetic, but there are ways to work even the "mainstream" press too, so don't ignore it. Keep in mind that a majority of reporters are liberal, even though their employers are not.

Here's what you can do.

1) Name your group. Get a post office box, design a logo, get some letterhead, choose one person to be the publicity director, and start writing press releases. If you can afford one, rent a private P.O. box. Be sure to ask the mailbox company about their privacy policies; many allow box renters to use pseudonyms. They often have voice mail and fax services, so have advantage of them. These services are expensive but worth it, so post your funds, direct a U.S. Mail post office box under the name of a group requires supplying the names and addresses of one or two people in the group, and anybody can call the post office and find out who rents the box.

2) Call the newspaper and get the mailing address for the news department, and who the city editor is, get their extension number, and direct your press releases and phone calls to that person. Find out if there is some kind of guide to communicating with the paper that tells "what's who" of the paper and what they do. Pick one up or have one mailed to you.

3) Make sure that you have "news" to communicate. If your meetings are being monitored or disrupted, if members are being

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non-remake Order Suffix
80C Regional Operating Company
80D Receiver Of Base
80M Read Only Memory
80L Remote Office Line Unit
80S Ringdown System
80SM Regional Quality System Management
80U Remote Printing Office
80V Repair Service Agency
80W Repair Service Bureau
80X Remote Switching Center
80Y Also Done Service Center
80Z Remote Switching Center
80Z1 Remote Switching Center
80Z2 Remote Switching Center
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Printable Letters

Mail Follow

Dear 26990:

I just finished reading the article on the copy that went on in the Presidential City Mall and I am appalled. It seems that the government feels that all hackers are either phishers or data sitters. Where in reality only a few hackers are from the shady side and many of the phishers are those we call real hackers. They seem to forget that many of the people who do things like Link's security use any form of computer security for the market get their start in hacking. The best way to fix this is in security is to find them before someone else does. The subject of hacking goes much deeper than this but it just seems to me as if the "official" mail I use the word "hacker" get scared. If someone knew how to do something besides run Word Perfect, Windows, or Lotus 1-2-3, I feel that the actions brought about by the Secret Service and the FBI security guards were extremely unethical for and should be held anyone out there who gives out bad files!!

The Knight of NI

New Jersey

Dear 26990:

The unpleasant incident which occurred in the aftermath of the 26900 meeting held in Potomac City Mall in D.C. is also upsetting. If the mail cops didn't decline the meeting, they might have caught a few supporters or someone who was clearly breaking a law.

The news of the incident spread fast. Through a fax I read it on the Internet, then in the news. I think the hackers did a good job when they contacted the media (the Washington Post) and several other organizations (E.F.P., C.P.S., ACT-UP) after the incident. Spend the word around, let our people know, and maybe we won't have any more chances of dealing with the S.S. men in our social malls.

Keep up the great work!!

Knight KXone

Atlanta, GA

The D.C. events are a perfect example of what a supporter when hackers stick together and are their resources. If also occurs or a model of what can happen when authority figures overreact. Above moderator and don't let cover the whole thing up.

Beginner Questions

Dear 26990:

Hi, I am just beginning to hack and enter the phreak world. I was wondering if you could suggest some good literature I could read that would be an interesting read for me. I recently got your Spring

1992 edition of 26900 Magazine from my uncle who works at Digital. I liked it a lot, but I didn't understand half of the terminology and some of the basics. The guide I read your "Hacking 101" article and found it quite useful. I liked the idea of building a system that would cost the user like built it in C, and it ran for Searchlight systems.

After I downloaded the file, one major problem appeared. Apparently, Searchlight uses the Unix method for encrypting passwords in files and I can't get it any of them at all. What do you suggest I do?

JK

Canada

We're constantly printing reviews and whenever of hacker reading material. If you keep reading, you'll get enough up fairly soon. If the system you're after uses the same method of encryption as a Unix system, you can look for a Unix password hacker that will run on any PC. There are lots of them out there and they can be modified to go through documentation, someone password, words with numbers attached, and almost anything else.

Dear 26990:

I know you must be getting sick of letters from people saying they're just beginning and they want to ask you some really stupid questions you're almost embarrassed to answer. Well... I was reading a file for beginning hackers and the author warned against using calling card numbers, saying something like, "If you do, you will get caught sooner or later, no matter what."

Well, because calling like Telecel or T-Mobile is local from here, using calling card numbers is about the only way I can get toll free long distance. So I was wondering if you could explain to me the general security procedures around this and how one would get caught. I know virtually nothing about it and I'm eager to try some number's I have.

Dial Tone

Nevada City, CA

There's nothing right about seeing a question of your own phone number. It's a big disaster and it can be even worse, and in answer of your question in terms of how far an editing board, give away it's a bad idea because the phone number you call from it always points to the phone bill. We suggest you find another way onto the net, like possibly going through a friend and keeping away the Internet.

Defeating Hardware Locks

Dear 26990:

In the winter issue, The Pizza Maker Hacker asked about "those ugly, painful pain hardware locks". Well, Pizza Maker, those "locks" are just

little boxes sitting on your computer waiting for a signal from the program to ask if it's there. Let's say your program expects that little nuisance to be plugged in. It sends a signal to the box like "Hey, are you plugged in?" If it is, the box replies, "Yeah, I'm here. Go ahead!" and the program continues execution. If the box isn't there, we can guess that the program says "Hell-ooo! Where are you?" and after a while decides that you aren't authorized to run that program on that computer.

What would happen if you "shoveled" one of those annoying little plugs between two of these machines? Like, what if you combined all the same pins on each machine and connected the three into the corresponding hole of the connector? If you're looking for a way to defeat the damn things, my vote is all I can think of.

The Public

Dear 26990:

I notice that several of your readers have written to ask about hardware key devices that attach to a parallel port and come with many popular programs, as a form of copy protection. There have been many complaints made about these devices, and people have asked if there is a way to bypass them. There is a company in Canada by the name of Safesoft Systems Inc., which sells programs to detect the hardware lock security found on many programs. Their address is: Safesoft Systems, Inc., 202-1100 Concorde, Whistler, BC V2X 6B8, Canada. Phone: (604) 669-4839, fax: (604) 668-3566. The programs they sell cost \$125, and we designed to test specific software packages and believe that the hardware key is attached. I hope this may be of help to other readers.

Avalight

Puberton, CA

Telex Fascists

Dear 26990:

About six months ago, I tried to set up new phone service for an apartment I had moved into. I had a different name than I had previously had my old phone user and told the me service person that I had not had phone service before. What followed was an expensive and disgusting interrogation for information. I wasn't "suspected" or anything, but still had "normal procedure" now as to demand both case's Social Security number and one's driver's license number as well as what one does for a listing. By the time I was through, she was demanding facts that I give her my landline's phone number so they could "verify" me, and cut down to their offices and update identification to them.

Their demand for the Social Security number should be a violation of the Federal Privacy Act of 1976, since they are for all intents and purposes, the government - in that they are a monopoly one has to use. Maybe Citicorp will appoint judges who will make individual rights and privacy a little bit more

seriously...

I worked about three months, then phoned me again to set up service. This time for a third's price (I had phoned me from a barless phone previously - maybe that helped feel it up). Even though I had used a phony Social Security number for my previous phone account, I gave the name for the previous account and had service connected without them asking for any further info, except for a phone number where I could be reached.

Maybe that's all it is to keep people from getting up huge phone bills and shugging. That may be the case. For the demand for both Social Security number and driver's license number means to a discrete notion of privacy and a healthful notion of identity.

I'm curious if you know if anyone has brought suit against one based on the privacy Act regarding this (in California, and if you know if other Kathy Bells are putting new consumers through the same deal. I'd like to get info on this from other readers.

I'm curious if you might also have info on jail addresses for political prisoners locked down for the business of hacking.

NA

Sacramento, CA

It also seems as if they don't really mind a real number based on your experience. We do have some prisoners who undertake (and are imprisoned for) hacking on for us (we know) and if they were, we will give out their address here or in the Marketplace. We won't give out addresses without their permission, however. Read on for a letter from one of our prisoners/friends.

Dear 26990:

I have an unusual question about my phone system. I'm one of your few subscribers who is currently held in prison (if help), and the phone I have seems to seem to be restricted lines, allowing only collect calls. I have been unsuccessful in placing collect calls (1-800) or getting together carrier (1-0388).

Since there are many phones in this same institution, I assume they are all part of a PRX or similar system. My question is this: how can I determine what system they are using, and how I do, what sort of vulnerabilities do you think it might have? I estimate about 50 of these numbers-only phones in the institution. Some have numbers, but they don't answer calls.

Do you have any idea on typical prison systems or what one can do on a "restricted line" that only allows collect calls?

30

Our Winter 1992-93 issue had some info on prison phones. It's not clear that your system is part of a PRX since phone companies have a class of service for prison phones. That is, while there may be a PRX in the prison, it's not correct for payphones to be hooked into them. It would be nice

but it's not very probable.

Info

Dear 2600:

I just purchased your wonderful site and find it quite interesting. I have had a PC for quite a while and essentially mostly on software piracy and a substantial bit of programming utilities for my own personal use. Ever since receiving a modem I am frustrated by the countless applications that the phone service has to offer. In Volume 9, Number 2, the article on Voice Mail Batching prompted me to go to a payphone and explore using the numbers provided.

If you have a main calling card number, AT&T now offers a great service called Public Answer 2000. It's a complete manual allowing you to hang on the line without carrying your own gear. Just dial a system 2 number, enter your stolen PIN and proceed. It can't be traced back to you because the card's not yours to begin with. The only problem is that you can't retrieve data, but you can use a system and perhaps set up some back door. The terminals also come with a phone jack for your laptop if you choose to do so.

John Wesley Harding

New Jersey

If you're not overly paranoid about the terminals having finite capacity or about having your data captured somewhere else, they may just be the answer for you.

Dear 2600:

I live in Los Angeles, and I have discovered some strange links "quakes" in the phones here. First of all, whenever dialing any prefix 06 (start in the 213 area code) and 0002 (for 424-0002, 392-0002, etc.) you will receive what sounds like the high end of a beep. It even has those little pulses every now and then. But I'm unable to verify if it is a loop or what. Also, any prefix start 1110 will give you a 200 bond carrier. This seems to work in both 310 and 213 area codes. Just thought I'd notify you guys.

Erin Man

Los Angeles

The 0002 is not a loop. It's a 1000 Hz tone that you hear for a while about the carrier.

Dear 2600:

First off I want to say that your publication is one of the best I read. By process, Next I have a question. I am leaving a lot about this Sampler back article, what issue was that and I've only been doing for the file since Autumn 92 and I'd like to find book issues of interest to me. Do you have an index or make up a kind of reference guide to 2600? Next a comment about Count Zary's article on COCOT photos in the Autumn 92 issue. Throughout section 2nd central Washington at base, I have noticed a lot of the Everett stations' phones are COCOT's and they work with no security whatsoever. A single 1-800 wait procedure works, no keypad lock-out and

to radio-trans. Other 2600 readers may want to look into Texas studies in their area.

Seattle

Washington

Unless all Texas stations use the same COCOT phone, it's unlikely that you'll find those public phones or those numbers. But if you can figure out where those COCOT's are coming from, you'll find them in all kinds of places. The wireless could be coming from two places - the phone itself or the people who distribute the phones. Both of these sites of information should be on the phone too. It's important to realize that playing with COCOT's can be more dangerous because operators are actual owners of the phone is potentially close to you while just playing games.

Concerning the Sampler article, the issue you want is Autumn 1993. And our long-winded editor however will be glad to help you.

Dear 2600:

I realize that 2600 is an open forum for free speech of all types. I think this is a great policy for a national publication. Periodically, but the makers want it all out. Open. Just when do you draw the line? You don't print anything submitted. My comment is, is 2600 the right place for cable TV deconstructive/constructive? The boxes of Register Science is full of such stuff. Your speech is heard several for more and so.

When I went to Radio Shack last week and asked if they had modem crystals (yes), they didn't inform me that they "have recently" when I went after frequency, they said they'd return to call it to me. They did call me the same day. I had expressed to find the models full of epoxy, but it was clean.

In regards to using a search to select between the stock crystal and the rather 6553 KHz crystal, I say: great! The added capacity of the wires and switch will lower the frequency of the crystals. Since the 6553 KHz is too high (6,490 is best), this is a distinct offset. I also think that since everyone will use a slightly different setting, the resulting tones will be almost unique. DSP will just have that. This short article will produce the least change in the crystals, being clock wires the most. Don't go too far with that or it won't work at all.

A phone bank size setting of your equipment, your cables, and computers is fine from 1-800-472-7213. Ask for the Buyer's Guide.

Other's the ANAC the 310 and/or 818 areas?

Monte Rubin

Try 104-7223 or 610-86. It's also possible 260 or 269 plus, four digits might work. Originally, one of our many Los Angeles-based readers can help us on this one.

Dear 2600:

Let me start by saying your magazine is a great service to the HFV community. Now, as regard to your last issue, the Apple II Computer article about the legends of Radio Trash. My experience with

them was different. After I had them what I wanted 1992 version from the it was possible to order and for a surprise they refused to sell me the available. I had to go to another Radio Trash to pick it up. Also, your number 1990 had some 300 numbers of internal 900-824-1990/2600/800-456-2000/2391/800-824-2541/0900/800-824-3000/12301.

Ohio

Radio Shack has apparently closed its presence from other federal authorities or the phone companies surrounding their multiple base stations. It's not the first time. They've had a 1990 computer (no register, our information because of Radio Shack's computer, even if you don't know of Radio Shack as a reliable source, but another area for review.

Dear 2600:

The ANAC for Albuquerque, NM, has provided 990-4312. Have fun!

Marshall

Dear 2600:

Concerning the DJC meetings, the numbers in the mail send be listed two. These numbers are: by the way 703-415-9839, 930-01841, and 9832 but I guess that is no help. But I did get the Pericles City Mall 34110. Station payphones numbers and they can be called too. These numbers are: 703-450-6155 and 9192. So if any of us gets the phones that are right to hand of the Stereo Gates thing then we know to answer.

Clint's

Freedom of the Press

Dear 2600:

I have been waiting to see (listen to comment) your magazine since I first picked it up in the summer of 1991. However, I think I pick it up for a very different purpose than many of your readers. Unlike many of your readers, I actually have no interest in telephones, and do I have an interest in banking computer systems. I do wish the rates were lower for long distance calls and I finally believe that they are. However, I do not expect call to change anytime soon, or later.

Radio: I pick up the magazine (is a local BookShop because I think the availability of its existence is wonderful. If it weren't for the fact of such sales as the Freedom of the Press and the Freedom of Information Act there would be no way for your publication to exist. It would have been shut down some time ago. And if Dave Sterling's book is any indication, there have already been many "you're published" shut down by opposing forces.

I admire your editors greatly. They have the courage to speak their minds without fearing reprisal from the government or the local police (or even anti-ops of your list serve to say induction) I

would encourage everyone to keep writing... keep seeing articles and less. I agree with the statement, "information wants to be free". I, personally, would not bank into getting no information. But that's just me. I have no interest in doing that. I have to ask for some feedback though on something that I have been contemplating.

You see, I am a person who is frustrated with technology. I believe in the phrase word ultimately, to me, a slightly muddy. After being on the street with phone words or it that say: "Dear Mr. You Factory" is more, more powerful than anything in this world. If one person phrases it that piece of paper on the street, even if the device I pick it up to read the text, he has still found that message. In the same those words will stay around for a while because of that. Kind of frustration with words and communication in this matter. I believe has been forgotten but because of our society's fast pace and growing impatience. It is a big difference from a television where a show comes on and the host says, "I would like to talk to you about..." etc. Radio boards use function in that respect depending on whether you give a subject in a message. If there is a subject provided, a person has the choice to skip the message if they do when I am in a radio. So, if our radio on these other methods, messages would very well never be heard especially with how cheap the media and the technology is.

Editing said that I find that I feel frustrated in what I say. I find myself in constant fear that the "wrong type of person" might read the type for articles. For instance, I think the entire situation is horrible. Of course it is horrible, every-day, however I mean it's horrible in the sense that we have two social reefs running for the past few years. As far as I know, they have been no attempts (level) attempted to catch them. Fundamentally, I stick to that opinion because we have had two major killings in the past year, accompanied with a lot of bad PR. And each time the killer was caught within two weeks (one of them was even across the country) in sickness, me that I have to worry about my family (who name or less, two is one of the major areas of this report) when such a case shows in light because this bastard police department does absolutely nothing about it. If they are doing something it's certainly not enough for us to know. I was so mad one night that I wanted to publish an article regarding the war. Then I saw it. If they found out it was me, it would show to say "hey! I am a citizen and they have the power to do whatever they want to me.

Another incident... I have been working to write you since I first picked up 2600. However, I have been afraid of what's going to happen to my name. I work a small part in the giant scheme of the publishing business and I really don't want any

name in someone's file, and I don't see how anyone would. I have noticed that 2600 editors have subscriptions to whom I recently have a letter or the matter of speaking out and the freedom of publishing, which I would guess is related to what you do, but I am scared of my name being in it. I was even offered a free subscription, which would I send to A.P.O. Box? Registered in the U.S. Postal Service?

I don't really believe that a file would be started on me. I believe that my name would be in the 2600 file. The thing that is there is nothing illegal here. I am literally offering an opinion but it's almost impossible to do it under a veil of anonymity any longer. I have honestly never participated in anything that was considered illegal (aside from the usual speeding violations and accidents that were my fault but whose fault I have done). However, it's my opinion that my opinion is dangerous. It is my opinion that will make my name in some minor capacity. I would describe it as 2600 with no problem, but it's a fear of what happens to my name and who wants to know about the chat rooms.

I am sure that's the way that they (meaning the opposition in general) would rather. It's like: It's one of the reasons that talk radio is booming and nobody can call in and be quite anonymous with their opinions.

What I would like to hear your thoughts on is how did you just come to the decision to just not write about it? 2600 is a publication that literally sits on the edge of freedom of speech. You see cases every billion dollar corporation with ties to the government to use their influence to squash you. You don't do it. You just aren't scared, why?

You would probably say that my fears are a reality for them a veil of anonymity. But are they really?

MAK

You really don't want to get close to hearing those fears. There's a lot of the internet. It's right in its nature. It's because we have more freedom than editorial that we can have in writing. It's also because the government has to be more nervous of the upper hand by either restricting power or more allowing us to imagine what they might do so to if they could. My anonymity is the reason that of all and by no means is it limited to publications.

Equal Access?

Dear 2600:

I just realized how some big universities are. I will be attending the California College of Business & Science in the fall of '93. This college does not have an internet connection. So I decided to call Tompkins University and ask them if I could get a satellite internet account. The even pay for it and it comes down to that. They obviously refused. How much would it really cost them (as a university) to set me

up an account? The reason I did all this is because I wanted a legal account and not just another hacked one.

useful@temple

Your question is a very common one. Unfortunately, judging from your address, you were able to determine it. My own university also unfortunately is a member of the college. I never to hear someone say what they just do to create a new internet account. I just as you being kind out in the world, but the better people have the judgement right or don't or not even the information they're looking for the better.

Help Needed

Dear 2600:

I have many of your magazines and understand all of your writings at the Circumpole building. I have been using phones and computers for many years. I am interested in building a BTMF Decoder for educational purposes. I found the project in your Spring 1990 issue. After buying most of the parts, I am set to see that the main IC Chip needed for this project is not readily available in one.

I sent my \$12.50 to the company W.F.R. in Spring Valley, California as you said in the article but the company came back to me and said that address was being evaded. I need to get a \$51,202 (maybe \$31,202) IC chip, which is the BTMF Decoder. I have all the parts except that. This is really messed up if I wasted my time and money on all the parts already. I should have seen that part first but after I know I was going to see this this bad. Please can you tell me where I might obtain this IC Chip? It is the last part that I need to complete my project.

Rouland

NYC

When checking this it send our readership if it is double-checked information. Thank you, please.

Cable Potential

Dear 2600:

In response to your request for information on cable television, I have a few things. You need already have basic cable to do these things. That's what selects channels is what operators which channels are transmitted, so if you activate a premium channel, then cancel it if you can retain universal viewing capability by upgrading your box when the signal is sent from the main office. So when you deactivate a channel under certain conditions you're going to the box when they tell you to turn on your TV. They usually do their checking up late at night or in the early morning, so at night turning the box on will then continue to receive premium cable channels when the cable company checks you out.

Measure Quickly

It's hard to believe it would be this easy. But it

couldn't be made for the first time.

On Beige Boxing

Dear 2600:

The Esposito's article on beige boxing in the Spring 1993 issue was interesting. There's a good simple way to get the "monitor" capability discussed.

Get a really old rotary phone. The phone must be of the type that doesn't let you hear the person you dial. (Newer models use time-charge technology so you hear them but not into this as an extension on the line you want to receive and take out the microphone from the microphone. Leave it off the base and it will behave just as The Esposito described.

Andrew Sharaf

Brocklyn

Unlisted Directories

Dear 2600:

I just want to say that I think your "chat" is the best on the planet. I also wanted to confirm something you stated in one of your issues. Although I can't remember which issue it appeared in, I do recall reading about the Dome Co. circulating special directories containing unlisted telephone numbers. Believe me, this is true. At least it used to be. Back in D.C. (Beetle Computer Typewriter). I used to work in a print shop that produced these directories. They were printed on a beige base. Each night we would receive a new list of "changes" or "updates" for specific addresses. Each "page press" was printed from a tray of lead type. My job was to find the correct page (alphabetically listed) and replace the "prime" for the next day's press run. These updates included updated phone numbers, changed names, etc. etc. etc. There was usually no security so naturally, every now and then, an unlisted number or two was "leaked" into the public domain. I don't know if the directories are still produced, but I follow the same company is still in business. Their name is Alexander Typewriting in Lexington, MA. Might be a good place for some "changes" huh?

SMW

Probably one after the other operators, the one does a little better a few permission, reviewing and so on. However, how many more info on this kind of work?

Fort Lauderdale, FL

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the machine, and waited for the beep to dial. Then I typed "ATA" and hung up the phone. It worked but the 1-800 number had to be punched in. I got sent to a group house.

MAJ

California

Another Way to Fix Credit

Dear 2600:

I read with interest all of the problems that many readers expressed about raised up credit ratings and problems with the big three credit rating companies (TRW, TransUnion, and Equifax).

I just declared bankruptcy about a year ago and, obviously, my credit rating is in the shitter. The things I have done include getting my free annual copy of the report from each of the three companies and then systematically going through and challenging every derogating item listed in it. When they receive this, they then must extend the creditor and have them reverify all information in the credit report. The catch is that the creditor has 15 days in which to do this. If they do not respond within that timeframe, the item is deleted from your credit report. With time and more people watching out, this will soon change because the creditors that do not have enough resources to score that fast and respond to the credit report company's requests for re-verification. If they do, on well. Try again and again and again. At some point, the creditor will give up and the item will be deleted. This is exactly what all of those "Clean Up Your Credit" scam-dicks do in a matter of money.

One thing that is really distressing is how easy it is to access someone's credit report. A friend of mine assessed my TransUnion and I never gave them my SSN or even my permission. They just did it. When I called and complained, they did nothing for anyone.

Also, a good many would be creditors do not check credit reports - which is strange considering how easy they are to get. Usually it is airlines or landlords with a place for rent. They will ask you how your credit looks. Depending on your answer, they may or may not get a credit report. Usually, if you say it is good, they won't. The only reporting agencies run out there. You cannot even subscribe to the Equifax without the obligatory credit check. They open up a new bank account. Or what about Telecheck and Jetcheck check authorization number? All of these seemingly innocuous services all have the proprietary credit check and if it happens to be bad, woe, woe, woe.

Anybody have any ideas? It'd like to see a story about the credit scam in 2000. Keep up the good work!

MAJ

Hollywood

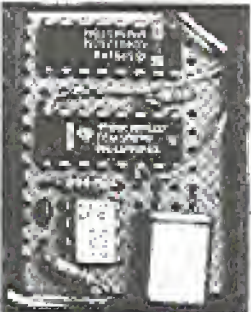
PARTNERS

NEW YORK

- 11494861 11494862 11494863 11494864 11494865 11494866 11494867 11494868 11494869 11494870 11494871 11494872 11494873 11494874 11494875 11494876 11494877 11494878 11494879 11494880 11494881 11494882 11494883 11494884 11494885 11494886 11494887 11494888 11494889 11494890 11494891 11494892 11494893 11494894 11494895 11494896 11494897 11494898 11494899 11494900 11494901 11494902 11494903 11494904 11494905 11494906 11494907 11494908 11494909 11494910 11494911 11494912 11494913 11494914 11494915 11494916 11494917 11494918 11494919 11494920 11494921 11494922 11494923 11494924 11494925 11494926 11494927 11494928 11494929 11494930 11494931 11494932 11494933 11494934 11494935 11494936 11494937 11494938 11494939 11494940 11494941 11494942 11494943 11494944 11494945 11494946 11494947 11494948 11494949 11494950 11494951 11494952 11494953 11494954 11494955 11494956 11494957 11494958 11494959 11494960 11494961 11494962 11494963 11494964 11494965 11494966 11494967 11494968 11494969 11494970 11494971 11494972 11494973 11494974 11494975 11494976 11494977 11494978 11494979 11494980 11494981 11494982 11494983 11494984 11494985 11494986 11494987 11494988 11494989 11494990 11494991 11494992 11494993 11494994 11494995 11494996 11494997 11494998 11494999 11500000

Toll Fraud Device

We at 2600 are often asked, "What is a toll fraud device?" Well, we decided to answer the question once and for all. This red box is a toll fraud device. Why is it a toll fraud device? Because any red box that can be built this cheaply and this easily and can fit in the palm of your hand was clearly not made for demonstration purposes.



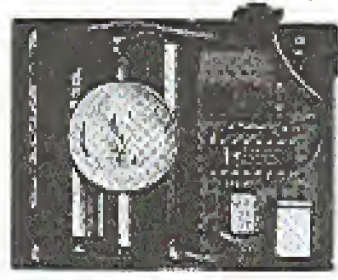
Okay, so what is a red box? Well... a red box is a device that simulates pay phone coin signals for any device that simulates pay phone coin signals for fraudster purposes. Red boxes are the precise ones used by payphones to tell the local switch that the appropriate coinage has been inserted. The tones are played through the microphone in lieu of dropping coins into the payphone. This particular red box is particularly fraudulent in that it only simulates quarter tones. After all, within one coin slot toll fraud one does not want to waste three payphone when quarters work quite nicely thank you.

For those of you who are technically minded, the theory behind the circuit is very straightforward. The DTMF encoder (U1) used in conjunction with the crystal (X1) produces the desired frequencies. The decade counter (U2) controls the cadence of how many frequency pulses are used. The 555 timer (U3) used in conjunction with R1, R2, and C1 produces the actual pulses and controls how fast they are delivered. The circuit is a good hack because it utilizes the carry flag on U2 to overcome any stray change on C1 that may cause the first pulse from U3 to be inaccurate. It accomplishes this by ignoring the first five pulses produced by U3, processing the next

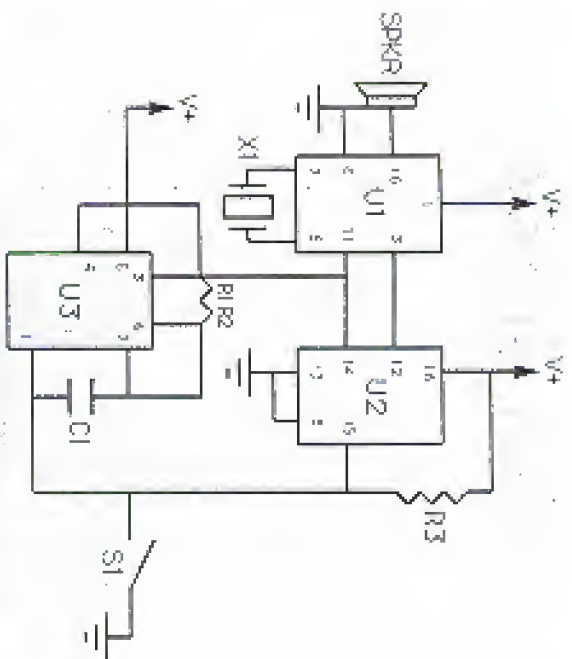
five, ignoring the third, etc. The circuit is also a good hack because it utilizes that well known coincidence in the DTMF encoder (no far but substituting a 6.5 MHz crystal for a center crystal (3.579545 MHz) just happens to raise the "..." key frequencies from 941 and 1300 Hz to approximately 1208 and 2105 Hz. Since the desired frequencies for a quarter tone are 1200 and 2200 Hz, the output of the circuit is well within tolerance. The cadence is controlled by the RC combination in U3. Each pulse lasts approximately 30 ms, followed by 20 ms of silence.

So fraudulent is this red box that we at 2600 have nicknamed it the Quarter. While all members of 2600 are morally righteous, and do not advocate the use of red boxes for fraudulent purposes, we must admit that if we ever did decide to commit toll fraud, we would need nothing less than a Quarter to do the job.

Obviously, the Quarter will not work with Customer Owned Coin Operated (COCO) payphones. You may also have some difficulty with newer electronic payphones, as the phone companies are finally getting tight to these little devices and one isolating the talk path from the receiver until the call is established. Still, your



Quarter will provide you with hours of fun-filled listening entertainment. In a world where a one minute payphone call from Washington DC to New York costs \$2.20 (at the maximum discount rate no less), it will hardly surprise us at our suburban offices if, while sipping our afternoon tea, we happen to read about a sudden proliferation of Quarters across the



NOTE: All crossed lines on the diagram are points of connection.
PARTS LIST:

RESISTORS	VALUES	NOTES
R1	220 Kohm	The exact values of R1 and R2 are not
R2	220 Kohm	Important so long as their sum is 440.
R3	1 Kohm	
CAPACITORS	VALUES	NOTES
C1	0.1 uF	
CRYSTAL	VALUES	NOTES
X1	6.5 MHz	6.5536 MHz is also within tolerance.
CHIPS	NAME	NOTES
U1	TC56589	DTMF encoder.
U2	74HC6017	Decade counter. Regular 4017 is okay.
U3	CMOS 555	Timer IC. Regular 555 is okay if a 1 Kohm resistor is inserted between pins 1 and 0.
SPEAKER	IMPEDANCE	NOTES
SPKR	600 Ohm	U1 expects an equivalent load.
SWITCH	TYPE	NOTES
S1	Momentary	You may also want to add a power switch.

As printed, the circuit expects three triple "A" batteries for a total of 4.5 volts. A 9 volt battery may also be used, but R1 and R2 should then total 470 Kohms instead of 440. Obviously, you will also need a powered and charged if you expect to build the circuit. Parts may be ordered from electronic firms. Remember to order at least two of everything so that you will have spares in case you need one.

2600 MEETINGS

New York City

Chicorp Center, in the lobby, near the telephone, 153 E. 53rd St., between Lexington & 5nd. Payphones: 212-623-9011, 6927; 212-305-8042, 8152.

Poughkeepsie

South Hill Mall, off Route 9. By the payphones in front of Radio Shack, next to the food court. Payphones: 914-257-6823, 9854, 9855.

Buffalo

Eastern Hills Mall (Shoppers by books) near food court.

Washington DC

Fenagon City Mall in the food court.

Cambridge, MA

Harvard Square, inside "The Garage" by the House Past on the second floor.

Danbury, CT

Danbury Fair Mall, off Exit 4 of I-84, in the food court. Payphones: 203-745-9535, 203-734-3664.

Philadelphia

32th Street Armbak Station at 32th & Market, under the "Starwood 7" sign. Payphones: 215-222-6830, 6831, 6772, 6793, 6632, 215-5-337, 9751.

Pittsburgh

Parkway Center Mall, south of downtown, on Route 279, in the food court.

Food Lauderdale

West Hollywood Bowling Alley, 296 South State Route 7, Cell voice mail for details or changes: 305-580-9214, 1200.

Atlanta

Meetings announced on local 885 (404) 612-0543.

Chicago

Century Mall, 2823 Oak St., in the 3rd Cross City.

Memphis

Hickory Ridge Mall, Winchester Rd., in the food court. Payphones: 901-356-4317, 4019, 4319, 4020, 4021.

Ann Arbor, MI

Oshtemo on South University.

Sloomington, MN

1st of America food court.

St. Louis

Delenda, Highway 40 and Brentwood, lower level food court area, by the stairs.

Austin

Kortcamp Mall, across the skating rink from the food court, next to Pogo Works.

Houston

Galena Mall, 2nd story overlooking the skating rink.

Los Angeles

Union Station, corner of Macy & Alameda, inside main entrance by bank of phones. Payphones: 213-872-0368, 6394, 9506, 6512, 9530; 213-925-9223, 9924; 213-614-9849, 9872, 9519, 9925.

San Francisco

4 Embarcadero Plaza (Frisdel). Payphones: 415-335-8903, 4, 5, 6.

Seattle

Washington State Convention Center, 1st 1/2 St.

Munich, Germany

Hauptbahnhof (Central Station), first floor, by Burger King and the payphones. (One stop on the S-Bahn from Hackerbrücke.) Hackerbrücke/Bathplace of Hacker-Pechter beer. Payphones: -49-89-591-835, -49-89-558-541, 542, 543, 544, 545.

We've noticed that many of the payphone numbers we've listed have stopped receiving incoming calls. This is probably an attempt by some entity to keep us from communicating. Any suggestions on how to get around this are most welcome.

All meetings take place on the first Friday of the month from approximately 5 pm to 8 pm local time. To start a meeting in your city, leave a message and phone number at (876) 751-2500.



The Shirt



The Video

Actual footage of Dutch hackers penetrating a United States military computer system in the summer of 1991. This is not a secret videotape. These hackers filmed this to show everybody just how easy it really is. In fact, a small part of this tape was shown on *Now It Can Be Told*. This version tells the whole story and runs about 30 minutes. \$19. VHS, NTSC format only.



2600 SUBSCRIPTIONS

INDIVIDUAL

1 year/\$21 2 years/\$38 3 years/\$54

CORPORATE

1 year/\$50 2 years/\$90 3 years/\$125

OVERSEAS:

1 year individual/\$30 1 year corporate/\$65

LIFETIME

\$260 (also includes 1984, 1985, 1986 back issues)

2600 BACK ISSUES

1984 1985 1986 1987 1988

1989 1990 1991 1992

\$25 per year

(OVERSEAS: ADD \$5 PER YEAR OF BACK ISSUES)

Individual back issues for 1989 to present are \$6.75 each, \$7.50 overseas - we distribute through Lile Communications. To check on stock please e-mail and/or call (see below) via internet (015 000)

NAME, ADDRESS, SUBSCRIBER #, SPECIAL NOTES, ETC.

MAIL TO: 2600, POB 752,
MIDDLE ISLAND, NY 11953

TOTAL AMOUNT: